

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Long Island Farm

other names BA-102

2. Location

street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road

☐ not for publication

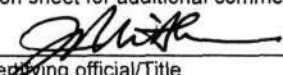
city or town Parkville

☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Baltimore Code 005 zip code 21234

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

7-12-10
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Long Island (BA-102)

Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD

County and State

5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
8	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/barn

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

EARLY REPUBLIC/Federal

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone
walls Stucco, stone
roof Asphalt
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Long Island Farm (BA-102)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Industry

Period of Significance

Ca. 1764 - 1900

Significant Dates

1764

Ca. 1810

Ca. 1865

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☒ Other State agency Maryland State Archives
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Historical Society of Baltimore County

Long Island Farm (BA-102)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.6 acres

Towson, MD USGS quad

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	3	6	7	1	8	4	4	3	6	4	0	7	3
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David Marks, Vice Chairman

Organization Baltimore County Historical Trust

date

street & number P.O. Box 10067

telephone (410) 832-1812

city or town Towson

state MD

zip code 21286

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Lillian D. Jenifer

street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road

telephone (410) 823-2159

city or town Parkville

state MD

zip code 21234

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

Long Island Farm is located on the north side of 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road (State Highway 567) directly across from Satyr Hill Road and approximately 0.4 miles west of Loch Raven Drive, in Baltimore County, Maryland. The nominated property includes approximately 6.8 acres of land that slopes downward from Cromwell Bridge Road toward Minebank Run, a tributary in the Gunpowder River watershed. While the property is located south of the Urban-Rural Demarcation Line, the boundary that generally limits development in Baltimore County, it is included within a rural pocket of land that extends southwest from the Loch Raven Dam area to Cromwell Valley Park. Within the boundaries of this property are the main house, barn, milking parlor, dairy/workshop, chicken house/woodshed, necessary house, and smokehouse.

General Description:

House

Long Island is a large, five-part house that evolved over two centuries based on the family needs and sizes dictated by the Risteau/Jenifer genealogy. The original part of the house is thought to have been built between 1744 and 1770; it numbers among the two dozen survivors of the 1,500 homes recorded in the 1798 tax survey in Baltimore County.

The house is set down a gentle slope from Cromwell Bridge Road. To the west of the house is the barn; to the north, the workshop/springhouse; to the northeast, the chicken house/woodshed, to the east is the necessary house, and smokehouse. The front of the house is flanked by a large spreading walnut tree which has branches that dip back toward the ground. This black walnut tree is the largest in Baltimore County and the second largest in the State of Maryland. To the rear of the house is a lawn that stretches about 200 feet to Minebank Run.

The east wing is the oldest, likely dating from the eighteenth century. The west wing, which contains a den, dates from 1967. The five-bay main block evolved in two phases. A telltale seam to the left of the front door shows that this segment was once three bays wide, but it was extended two more bays westward, resulting in a balanced design with a center hall floor plan. A four-light transom tops the center door. The rooms flanking the hall were decorated with matching Federal elements in wood: door frames, mantels, and chair rails. The house was extended at the rear, likely around 1870, with a bright and spacious frame and clapboard dining room with large windows on three sides. The stairway to the second floor is narrow, but elegantly curved. While the front of the house presents a unified façade, the rear shows the additions quite readily.

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The main block of the house is stone, covered with smooth stucco scribed in an ashlar pattern. Roofing is gabled, with composition covering. There are three gabled dormers in front. The main block is flanked by two inside end chimneys. A full-width front porch with a flat roof runs across the main façade, its deck one step above grade. The porch posts are square, decorated with scroll-sawn brackets. There is no porch railing, but the entire lawn near the porch is enclosed by a substantial semicircular stone wall.

The original house structure was thought to be a one or 1 ½ story stone structure with a detached stone kitchen to the east. The family oral tradition indicates that this part of the house was built sometime between 1744 and 1764. It was simply one large room with a front entrance and a side door leading to the detached kitchen building, plus two rear windows facing north. The fireplace was on the east wall. Today, these structures, including the original stone walls, are incorporated into what is known as the living room and the remodeled 1960s kitchen. The two windows were enlarged and now serve as doorways into the Victorian dining room. The side door has been sealed off and it is used as a bookcase. There is also a basement beneath the one room original structure.

The second modification to Long Island House is thought to have occurred in the early 19th Century with the addition of a stone 2 ½ story attached wing to the west. A fireplace was built on the west wall. When the addition was built, the original structure was raised to 2 ½ stories to match the new structure. A stairway was added to the west side of the original structure which led to the new second floor and attic. Today, the addition serves as the parlor or library on the first floor and a bedroom on the second with an attic above. The original wood beams supporting the first floor can be seen through a removable section of the floor boards in the library. A bedroom now exists above the original structure also with an attic above.

Also, a little later in the nineteenth century, a third change was made to the house. A second floor was added to the kitchen building and this whole structure was joined to the main house by a two story addition which filled in the hyphen between the detached kitchen and the main house. Today, the filled in area serves as a breakfast room on the first floor and two bedrooms and a bath on the second floor.

In the 1880s, the house was expanded again, this time to the rear or north, by the addition of a 2½ story Victorian wood frame ell. This expansion allowed for a large dining room with a fireplace on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor with an attic above. These rooms are still used today as they were when originally constructed. This fourth major expansion is quite evident when viewed from the rear of the house.

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In 1960, internal remodeling occurred in the kitchen and breakfast room, but none of this changed the external appearance of the house. The fifth and final expansion occurred in 1967 with the addition of a two story wing added to the west side of the house. This addition is still used today as it was originally designed. The first floor includes a large den or family room with a fireplace on the west wall and a large picture window facing north. A ½ bath was included on the east wall, along with a storage closet and book shelves. There are bookshelves also on either side of the fireplace. Stairs lead to a second floor master suite consisting of a large bedroom, dressing room, bath and closets.

The attics are finished in plaster, obscuring the roof framing. Half-round log joists are visible in the cellar. Windows on the main block are 6-over-6 double-hung sash types. The stone walls are two feet thick in places.

Barn

The barn is located at a southwest axis to the main house; the front façade faces northeast. The main barn was constructed before 1860 and likely used to store hay and livestock. It was later enlarged to accommodate more hay storage. The lower level was used for cold food storage, as well as for stalls for horses and bulls. The original main barn measures 53 feet wide by 47 feet long. It is a two-story structure principally constructed of timber, with a field stone foundation and walls parged with lime plaster. The roof includes asphalt and metal materials, which a square cupola.

The main entrance to the barn is located on the northeastern side of the complex. This includes a large arched door, hinged right and left, in the center of the façade. The door measures 12 feet wide by 16 feet high. Within the left hinged segment of the arched door is a smaller door. Cut stone surrounds the main arched door. There are two fixed windows, with louvered shutters, in the southeastern area of the main barn.

Two extensions were constructed, to the southwest and northeast, when farming operations were changed from grain to milk/dairy production. The outline of the original barn can still be seen in both the inside and outside walls.

The southwestern extension was used to store hay in the upper level and to house a dairy in the lower level. This addition measures 18 feet, 9 inches wide by 73 feet, 3 inches long. This addition has six openings: three Dutch doors on the first floor level, one opening on the first floor that was used for farm equipment, and two Dutch doors on the second floor level. There are three windows on the first floor level.

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The three sided northeastern addition was used to store a carriage, and measures 16 feet, 6 inches wide by 32 feet, 2 inches long. There are no doors or windows, but the entire wall on the southeast side is open to allow carriage.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the barn:

Building seems to be in stable condition. No real evidence of major deterioration except to the south façade of the dairy addition. This particular wall is leaning and will eventually need to be shored again. The exterior sheathing is secured, but needs repainting. All doors and windows are restorable and should be addressed along with original wavy glass and metal hinges and/or hardware. The stone foundation walls are in fair condition; however, parging has covered mortar areas that need re-pointing.

Workshop/Springhouse

The workshop/springhouse is located behind the main house, to the northwest. It was likely built in the 1870s, although the exact date of construction is unknown. The structure is divided into two parts: the workshop is above grade, resting above the springhouse that is below grade. The workshop is smaller than the springhouse; the workshop measures approximately 13 feet, 11 inches wide by 11 feet, 6 inches long. The springhouse is approximately 11 feet wide by 8 feet long. The structure is built of a wood frame, with a stone masonry foundation and an asphalt roof. The main entrance is a single panel door that hinges left.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the structure:

Structure is in air condition and stable. Underground springhouse is dry and shows no evidence of algae growth, mold or mildew. Dampness may occur in the rainy season, but structure appears sound and not deteriorated.

Chicken House/Woodshed

The chicken house/woodshed is located 240 feet north of the barn. It was likely built in the 1870s, although the exact date of construction is unknown. The structure is 10 feet, 2 inches wide by 38 feet long. It is built of a wood frame, with a stone foundation under the chicken coop

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and a concrete block foundation under the woodshed. There is a concrete block floor under the woodshed section.

There is one large access door left of the chicken house used for wood storage. There are two access doors into the chicken house area. There are four windows across the structure. A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted that the structure "appears to be in good stable condition."

Necessary House

The necessary house is located 232 feet northeast of the barn. The date of construction is unknown. The necessary house is 8 feet wide by 10 feet long, and one story high. It is constructed of stone masonry; the exterior is entirely covered with lime parge stucco. There is an asphalt shingle roof with wood perimeter finish.

There are doors on each side of the necessary house, one facing east and the other facing west. The eastern door hinges right and the western door hinges left. The doors are constructed of vertical board and batten.

The inside is a double privy, back to back. The front section, which measures 4 feet 11 inches wide by 5 feet, 1 inch long, includes two holes, side by side. The ceiling height in this space is 6 feet, 2 inches. The back section is another two hole privy with the holes facing each other. The area is approximately 5 feet wide by 3 feet, 2 inches long. The ceiling height in this space is 5 feet, 9 inches.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the necessary house:

Exterior foliage is causing damage to the structure...Doors need repaired...Exterior lime parging has deteriorated badly and is in need of a new coat of lime parge stucco using appropriate mix...Plaster ceiling is failing on the interior.

Smokehouse

The smokehouse is located 179 feet northeast of the barn. Although the date of construction is unknown, some people say it was originally used as slave quarters. The smokehouse is 13 feet wide by 23 feet, eight inches long; it is one story high with a loft. The

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smokehouse is constructed of masonry; the exterior is entirely covered with lime parging over stone masonry and lime mortar. There is an asphalt roof with wood perimeter finish.

There is a single door on the southern side of the smokehouse; the door is hinged right with strap hinges. On the northeastern and southeastern sides of the smokehouse, there are horizontal openings with three horizontal square iron bars installed across.

The interior of the smokehouse has two distinct areas; the front façade of the building is one section, the rear is another. The front section, which faces southwest, is said to have been originally slave quarter housing, but was later converted to a smokehouse. This front section measures 10 feet, four inches wide by 10 feet long, with a loft area above. The rear section is approximately 10 feet wide by 10 feet, six inches long; the purpose of this rear section is unknown, but it may have been used to imprison slaves or maybe just for secure general storage. The rear section can only be accessed from the outside via a door on the building's northwest side.

A May 2006 survey done by Harford Community College and Harford County's Agriculture Preservation Division noted the following about the condition of the smokehouse:

The structure is well maintained. Some evidence of deterioration of stucco parge is noticed near grade level. Interior of structure shows evidence of smoke damage because of previous use as a smokehouse. Evidence of effluorescence on the lime flooring is caused by moisture. Plaster deterioration from the center of the walls—upper mid way. Some floor dampness. Algae growth on interior walls.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

Long Island Farm is significant under National Register Criteria A and C as a farm and industrial center representative of the broad agricultural and industrial changes that transformed Baltimore County in the nineteenth century. The property derives significance under Criterion C as a representative example of a type of farmstead that characterized the region during the late 18th century through the 1900s, comprising a Federal-period main house and an array of domestic and agricultural outbuildings with an overall high degree of integrity. It derives additional significance under Criterion A for association with the lime-burning industry, which contributed to the agricultural development of the region in the 19th century. Few other properties in Baltimore County of this size and complexity have been owned continuously by one family over such a long period of time. Because the property was held continuously by the Risteau-Jenifer family for over two centuries, many of the original structures have been preserved. The period of significance spans from approximately 1764, when the property was purchased by Isaac Risteau and the house had been built, through the end of the nineteenth century, when the property had ceased operation as a lime producer and concentrated on dairy farming.

Resource History and Historic Context:

In the early eighteenth century, Baltimore County was a sparsely-settled wilderness. Unlike Maryland's southern counties, it lacked the flat sandy soil that led to widespread tobacco farming, and development proceeded at a slower rate. In 1719, Samuel Stansbury had a 100-acre tract of land surveyed that he subsequently called Long Island, for unknown reasons. The original stone structure of the house was constructed between 1744 and 1770, although little of the land was developed until the nineteenth century.¹

At the same time, the eventual owners of Long Island, the Risteau family, had started to acquire property around Baltimore County as early as 1742. Talbott Risteau acquired land in Joppa Town in 1747, and by 1756, Isaac Risteau advertised that he was operating a ferry service across the mouth of the Gunpowder River at Joppa Town.² Isaac Risteau acquired parts of the tract Gay's Inspection, along present-day Cromwell Bridge Road, from Nicholas Ruxton Gay in 1759. He acquired 21 acres of the tract Long Island in 1764 from Samuel Stansbury.³ Isaac Risteau soon died, leaving "the place where the house stands" to his son, John Talbott Risteau.⁴

The Long Island tract passed from one neighbor to another and from one Risteau to another, and much of the property was controlled by Samuel Stansbury at the time of the 1783 tax registry. Stansbury still owned 80 acres of Long Island, with 220 pounds worth of

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improvements.⁵ That year, Stansbury conveyed the remaining Long Island tract to John Talbott Ristaeu and his brother-in-law, James Amos, charging them 1,000 pounds.⁶ Facing financial problems after the American Revolution, Talbott Ristaeu deed his property to Sheriff Thomas Rutter, in trust for his creditors, following a petition to the General Assembly.⁷ According to Harry Wright Newman's Ristaeu Family Ancestry:

The properties so conveyed were: "Long Island" of 100 acres with stone house, kitchen and outhouses; Legacy of 600 pounds left him by his brother, Abraham Ristaeu not yet received; "Addition" of 12 acres; a plantation of 198 ¼ acres after the death of 'my mother' and then to William Cromwell for his life only; eight negro slaves; two horses; three cows; two calves; three plows with farm utensils of all kind; household furniture; one wagon and carriage; and hogs not yet ascertained.⁸

In 1794, Ristaeu received the property back from Sheriff Rutter and mortgaged it to Charles Ridgely.⁹ The Jenifer family believes the property was put up for auction at this time and purchased by James Amos, Jr., then assigned back to Talbott Ristaeu.¹⁰

In 1810, Talbott Ristaeu acquired full title to 33 acres of Long Island from Amos and immediately mortgaged it to his neighbor, Charles Carnan Ridgely.¹¹ Ristaeu included in this pledge several tracts inherited from his father: Gay's Inspection, Ristaeu's Fancy, and Addition, borrowing \$2,300 on this acreage.¹² In 1821, Ristaeu paid off the mortgage and secured a release from Ridgely.¹³

In 1824, Dr. Thomas Cradock Ristaeu bought the 110-acre Long Island tract from his three brothers: William M., Charles W., and John T. Ristaeu, Jr.¹⁴ The 1833 assessment, however, is confusing. Long Island and \$400 of improvements are listed under Charles Ristaeu, but Good Hope, property along the Great Gunpowder Falls, and \$600 of improvements are assigned to Thomas Ristaeu. Either way, \$400 or \$600 would allow for a substantial home.¹⁵

As settlers switched from tobacco to grain production in the eighteenth century, lime was often added to the soil to restore depleted fields. Lime was also used for cleaning buildings—not just farmhouses, but after 1800, more and more factories. Lime was created by cooking marble; the marble was then dumped on top of the kiln and burned, using wood as fuel. The burned marble, now lime powder, was then collected and bagged at the base of the furnace.

Lime burning in the area is mentioned as early as 1801, when William Bosley advertised "land near the lime kilns, adjoining Gen. Charles Ridgeley."¹⁶ Substantial industrialization had

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occurred in the area by 1826, when the area near Mine Bank Run was called Limekiln Hollow or Line Kiln Bottom.¹⁷

Dr. Risteau was in the lime kiln business by at least 1860.¹⁸ Risteau advertised the plant for rent in 1865, offering a "patent lime kiln which will burn 5,000 bushels per month, with the quarry attached."¹⁹ In 1865, Dr. Risteau deeded the tract to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, Sr., to hold in trust for his grandson Thomas Risteau Jenifer.²⁰ The younger Jenifer appeared as the owner in the 1877 C.M. Hopkins Co. atlas, which shows the letters "L.K.," symbolizing a lime kiln. Dr. Risteau died at his home in 1866.²¹

In 1875, Baltimore County acquired some of the property, drilling a Loch Raven-to-Lake Montebello water tunnel under the farm. The path of the conduit is described in the 1877 Hopkins Atlas.

Thomas Risteau Jenifer continued the kiln operation with a neighbor, William Jefferson (Jeff) Shanklin, building a new kiln around 1893. Jenifer and Shanklin advertised in the *Baltimore County Democrat*:

Having increased facilities for Burning Lime, we take this method of informing the people of Baltimore and Harford Counties that we are now prepared to furnish Building, Whitewash, and Agricultural Lime.²²

The 1896 tax ledger listed Thomas R. Jenifer with "1 patent lime kiln," calling the Cromwell Valley "Lime Kiln Valley." No kiln operation was identified, however, in the 1911 and 1918 tax ledgers. By 1929, the Maryland Geological Survey reported only one kiln operator in Baltimore County, in the Texas area.²³

Thomas Risteau Jenifer died in 1915 and the house passed to his wife, Edith Mae Jenifer, in trust for her lifetime. At her death in 1951 the property passed into the trust estate and remained unsettled until 1961 when her son, Walter Mitchell Jenifer, who served as a judge in Towson, purchased the property with a sum of cash plus his share of the inheritance. His widow, Lillian Jenifer, has lived at the house since 1961. In 1966 and 1967, the couple added a small west wing to the property. Lillian Jenifer was instrumental in leading the charge to preserve Cromwell Valley from encroaching suburban development, culminating in present-day Cromwell Valley Park.

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Notes to Section 8

- ¹ "Historic Importance of Long Island Farm." Towson: Historic Long Island Farm, Inc.
- ² Baltimore County Deeds, TB No. E, f. 631, Hall of Records, Annapolis. *Maryland Gazette*, Annapolis, March 18, 1756.
- ³ Baltimore County Deeds, B No. H f. 255; B No. N, f. 191, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ⁴ Tax List of Back River Upper Hundred, 1783.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. M. f. 360, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ⁷ Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. FF. f. 407, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ⁸ Newman, Harry Wright. Risteau Family Ancestry. December 5, 1979.
- ⁹ Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. NN, f. 487, 493.
- ¹⁰ Newman, Ibid.
- ¹¹ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:349, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ¹² Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:350, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ¹³ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 160:562, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ¹⁴ Baltimore City Deeds, WG 174:410, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ¹⁵ Assessment Record for Old District 2, Hall of Records No. 8276, 4-40-4, Hall of Records, Annapolis.
- ¹⁶ *American* newspaper, August 23, 1801.
- ¹⁷ 1876 Tax Ledger, District 9, Vol. A-L, f. 345.
- ¹⁸ Census of Manufacturers, 1860. Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
- ¹⁹ *Maryland Journal*, Towson, October 14, 1865.
- ²⁰ Baltimore County Deeds, 74:58.
- ²¹ *The Sun*, February 5, 1866.
- ²² *Baltimore County Democrat*, June 3, 1893.
- ²³ Maryland Geological Survey, Physical Features of Baltimore County. Baltimore, Maryland, 1929. p. 234.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-102
Long Island Farm
Name of Property

Baltimore County, MD
County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

McGrain, John W. Grist Mills in Baltimore County, Maryland. Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1980.

McGrain, John W. Cromwell Bridge Valley Historic Background. Towson: Baltimore County Public Library, 1993.

"Historic Barn/Outbuilding Survey." Bel Air: Harford Community College and the Harford County Agriculture Preservation Division, 2006.

"Historic Importance of Long Island Farm." Ms., Towson: Historic Long Island Farm, Inc.

Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.

Physical Features of Baltimore County. Baltimore: Maryland Geological Survey, 1929.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

BA-102
Long Island Farm
Name of Property

Section 10 Page 1

Baltimore County, MD
County and State

Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description:

The nominated property is described in Liber WJR 3894, folio 197, among the land records of Baltimore County, Maryland.

Boundary Justification:

The nominated property, 6.6 acres, represents the remnant of the property historically associated with the resource.

Photo Log

Photos printed on Epson Premium Matte paper using Epson UltraChrome ink.

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0001.tif

Main House: SE (main) facade

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0002.tif

Main House: SE (main) facade - close-up of main block

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0003.tif

Main House: NW (rear) facade

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0004.tif

Main House: NW (rear) facade - rooflines that define (from left): original kitchen, section built to connect kitchen to the main block, the original, main block, and the 19th century addition holding the dining room.

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0005.tif

Main House: Interior - South parlor looking SW

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0006.tif

Main House: Interior - North parlor looking NE

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0007.tif

Main House: Interior - North parlor looking NW toward dining room addition

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0008.tif

Stone bank barn: NE (front) facade; carriage house/garage on right

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0009.tif

Stone bank barn: SW elevation

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0010.tif

Stone bank barn: SW exterior under overhang looking NW toward stables

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0011.tif

Stone bank barn: Interior NW wall reveals ghost of original roof line

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0012.tif

Stone bank barn: Interior - original beams with a pegged, shiplap-joint repair

BA-1002
Long Island Farm
Baltimore County, MD

Page 2 of 2

Photo Log (cont'd)

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0013.tif
Dairy Barn: SE (front) façade

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0014.tif
Barn complex: NW (rear) elevation looking NE

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0015.tif
Tool shed/springhouse: SE (front) facade and NE elevation

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0016.tif
Tool shed/springhouse: Entrance to springhouse on SW side of toolshed

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0017.tif
Chicken coop/Woodshed: SE façade

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0018.tif
Smokehouse: SW (front) facade and NW elevation

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0019.tif
Smokehouse: Interior view of smokehouse roof and beams

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0020.tif
Necessary: East elevation with NE elevation of smokehouse in the background

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0021.tif
Necessary: West elevation

MD_BaltimoreCounty_LongIslandFarm_0022.tif
Black walnut tree: Tree flanked by the SW elevation of the house and rear of the carriage house/garage



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - SE (MAIN) FACADE

1 of 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD: SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - SE (MAIN) FACADE, MAIN BLOCK

2 of 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - NW (REAR) ELEVATION

3 of 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD: SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - NW (REAR) ELEVATION; ROOFLINES
THAT DEFINE (FROM LEFT) ORIGINAL KITCHEN,
SECTION BUILT TO CONNECT KITCHEN TO THE
MAIN BLOCK, THE ORIGINAL MAIN BLOCK, AND
THE 19TH-CENTURY ADDITION

4 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - INTERIOR; SOUTH PARLOR
LOOKING SW

5 OF 22



BA-D102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - INTERIOR: NORTH PARLOR
LOOKING NE

6 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE - INTERIOR; NORTH PARLOR

LOOKING NW TOWARD 19TH-CENTURY ADDITION

7 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

STONE BANK BARN - NE (FRONT) FACADE;
CARRIAGE HOUSE/GARAGE ON RIGHT

8 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPD

STONE BANK BARN - SW ELEVATION

9 OF 22



BA-D102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD .

S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD SHPO

STONE BANK BARN - SW EXTERIOR UNDER
OVERHANG LOOKING NW TOWARD STABLES

10 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD SHPO

STONE BANK BARN - INTERIOR NW WALL;
SHOWS GHOST OF ORIGINAL ROOFLINE

11 of 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD SHPO

STONE BANK BARN - INTERIOR; ORIGINAL
BEAMS WITH PEGGED, SHIPLAP JOINT
WITH REPLACEMENT BEAM

12 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

DAIRY BARN - SE (FRONT) FACADE

13 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

BARN COMPLEX - NW (REAR) ELEVATION

LOOKING NE

14 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

TOOLSHED / SPRINGHOUSE - SE (FRONT)

FACADE AND NE ELEVATION

15 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S: DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

TOOLSHEED / SPRINGHOUSE - ENTRANCE TO
SPRINGHOUSE ON SW SIDE OF
TOOLSHEED

16 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPD

CHICKEN COOP/WOODSHED - SE FACADE

17 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

SMOKE HOUSE - SW (FRONT) FACADE
AND NW ELEVATION

18 DF 22



BA-D102

LONG ISLAND FARM
BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD
S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD SHPO

SMOKEHOUSE - INTERIOR VIEW OF
SMOKEHOUSE ROOF AND BEAMS

19 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S. DETHERAGE

2007-08-23

MD SHPO

NECESSARY - EAST ELEVATION WITH
NE ELEVATION OF SMOKEHOUSE
IN BACKGROUND

20 OF 22



BA-D102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.

S. DETHERAGE

2009-12-31

MD SHPO

NECESSARY - WEST ELEVATION

21 OF 22



BA-0102

LONG ISLAND FARM

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

S-DEPTERAGE

2008-05-10

MD SHPO

BLACK WALNUT TREE - FLANKED BY
SW ELEVATION OF MAIN HOUSE AND
REAR OF CARRIAGE HOUSE/GARAGE

22 of 22

BA- 102 **LONG ISLAND** - 1744 - 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road. North side of road near Satyr Hill Road in Limekiln Bottom. Originally owned by John F. Risteau and his heirs, later by the Jenifer Family. Stone stuccoed building with frame additions. Three large industrial limekilns across stream to north (on another property). Family burials have been removed to Trinity Cemetery.

Maryland
Baltimore County
District IX

BA-102
Long Island

N. W. side Cromwell Bridge at
Satyr Hill Rd. near Loch Raven Dam.

1744

Originally owned by John F. Risteau and his heirs; later
by the Jenifer family. Stone stuccoed building, with
frame additions.

Family burial grounds.

(First HABS Report)
E. Frances Offutt
HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE
COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

July 29, 1965

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Survey No. BA 102

Magi No.

DOEN/ Ayes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic LONG ISLAND

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road not for publication

city, town Towson X vicinity of Councilmanic District 6
congressional district 2

state Maryland county Baltimore County

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u> </u> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<u>X</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<u> </u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Mrs. Lillian D. Jenifer

street & number 2200 Cromwell Bridge Road telephone no.: 583-6507 (H)

city, town Towson state and zip code Maryland 21234

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. County Courts Building liber WJR 3935

street & number 401 Bosley Avenue folio 359

city, town Towson state Maryland 21204

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Maryland Historic Trust Inventory

date July 29, 1965 federal X state county local

depository for survey records 21 State Circle

city, town Annapolis state Maryland 21401

7. Description

Survey No. BA 102

Condition

☒ excellent
☐ good
☐ fair

☐ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move

N/A

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Long Island is a large, three-part house in vernacular style or simplified Federal. The main block is stone, covered with smooth stucco scribed in an ashlar pattern. Roofing is gabled, with composition covering. There are three gabled dormers in front. The main block is flanked by two inside end chimneys. A full-width front porch with a flat roof runs across the main facade, its deck one step above grade. The porch posts are square, decorated with scroll-sawn brackets. There is no porch railing but the entire lawn near the porch is enclosed by a substantial stone wall.

The right wing is the oldest, dating probably from the 18th century. The left wing, containing a den, dates from 1967. The five-bay main block evolved in two phases. A telltale seam to the left of the front door shows that this segment was once three bays wide but was extended two more bays westward (to the left), resulting in a balanced design with a center-hall floor plan. A four-light transom tops the center door. The rooms flanking the hall were decorated with matching Federal elements in wood: door frames, mantels, and chair rails. The house was extended at the rear in the Victorian era (possibly about 1870), with a bright and spacious frame and clapboard dining room with large windows on three sides. The stairway is somewhat narrow but elegantly curved.

The attics are finished in plaster, denying a glimpse of the roof rafters. The cellar provides glimpses of primitive half-round log joists.

The old wing has been considerably altered inside to provide a paneled breakfast room and modern kitchen. The excavation needed for the newer kitchen resulted in the discovery of several cartons of broken porcelain, stoneware, historic bottles, iridescent glass fragments, animal bones, and a china bird whistle that still works.

Windows on the main block are 6-over-6 double-hung sash types. The stone walls are two feet thick in places.

The house is set down a gentle slope from the public road; the house is flanked on the left by a large spreading walnut which has branches that dip back toward the ground. To the rear of the house is the valley of Mine Bank Run; the house parcel stops about 50 feet short of the stream. The log house and scenic terrain on the other side of the run belong to owners who have thus far kept it rural.

The significant outbuildings are:

Barn
Smoke House-Meat House
Necessary House (2 openings)

Chicken House-Woodshed
Dairy-Shop

(continued)

8. Significance

Survey No. BA 102

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates	Before 1790	Builder/Architect
check: Applicable Criteria:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	
and/or		
Applicable Exception:	<input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G	
Level of Significance:	<input type="checkbox"/> national <input type="checkbox"/> state <input type="checkbox"/> local	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Risteau family was active in acquiring property around the County from at least 1742. Talbott Risteau acquired a lot in Joppa Town in 1747 and, in 1756, Isaac Risteau advertised that he was operating a large new ferry across the mouth of the Gunpowder at Joppa Town.²

Isaac Risteau acquired parts of the tract Gay's Inspection (along the present Cromwell Bridge Road) in 1759 from Nicholas Ruxton Gay and 21 acres of the tract Long Island in 1764 from Samuel Stansbury.

Isaac Risteau soon died, leaving "the place where the house stands" to his son, John Talbott Risteau.⁴

The age of the house is difficult to establish. The Long Island tract kept passing from one neighbor to another and from one Risteau to another. Most of Long Island was back in the hands of Samuel Stansbury at the time of the 1783 tax list; he had 80 acres of Long Island and 140 acres of Addition, with improvements worth 220 pounds on the first and 10 pounds on the second.⁵

The same year as the tax list, Samuel Stansbury conveyed the Long Island tract to John Talbott Risteau and his brother-in-law, James Amos, charging them 1000 pounds.⁶ During some financial difficulties in the hard times following the American Revolution, John Talbott Risteau deeded all of his property to Thomas Rutter, Sheriff of the County, in trust for his creditors, following a petition to the General Assembly.⁷

"The properties so conveyed were: "Long Island" of 100 acres with stone house, kitchen and outhouses; Legacy of 600 pounds left him by his brother, Abraham Risteau not yet received; "Addition" of 12 acres; a plantation of 198-1/4 acres after the death of "my mother" and then to William Cromwell for his life only; eight negro slaves; two horses; three cows; two calves; three plows with farm utensils of all kind; household furniture; one wagon and carriage; and hogs not yet ascertained."⁸

(continued)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. BA 102

Walter B. Atkinson, Editor, 300th Anniversary Book of Baltimore County, (County Directories of Maryland, Inc.: Baltimore, 1959, p. 137)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 6.815

Quadrangle name "Towson"

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

Fronts 400 feet along Cromwell Bridge Road; depth on SE of 550 feet along private lane; depth on NE of 500 feet along Parcel P219; rear property line of 600. (See Tax Map 62, Parcel P214.)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John W. McGrain, Exec. Secy., Landmarks Preservation Commission

organization Office of Planning and Zoning date March 1986

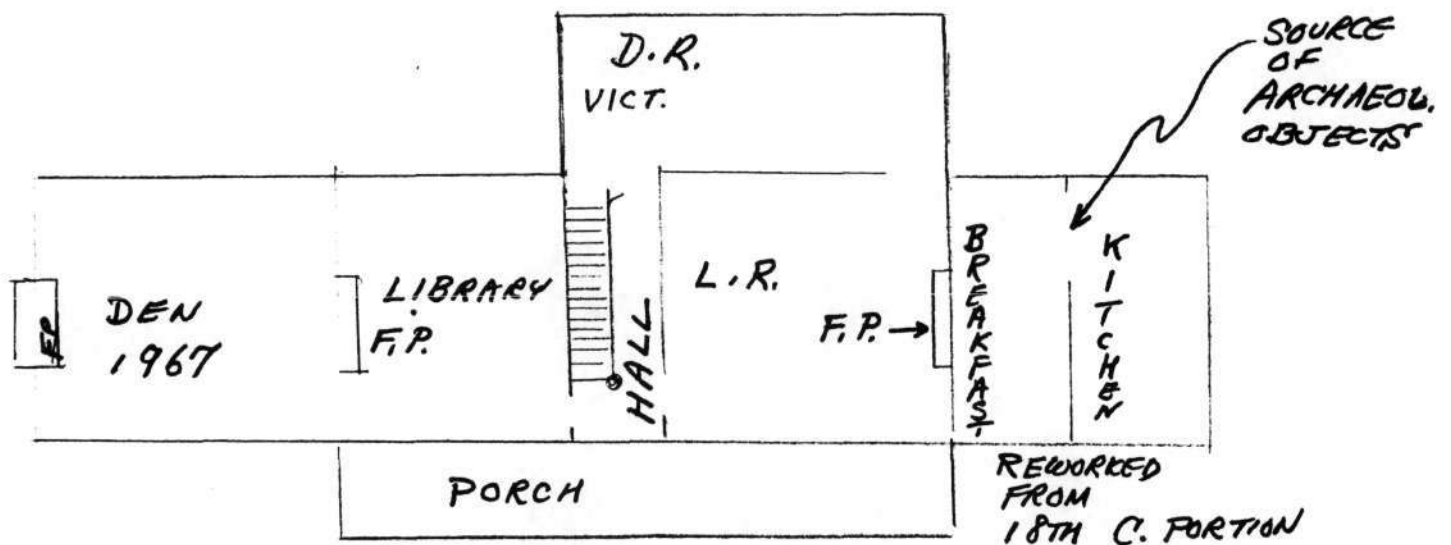
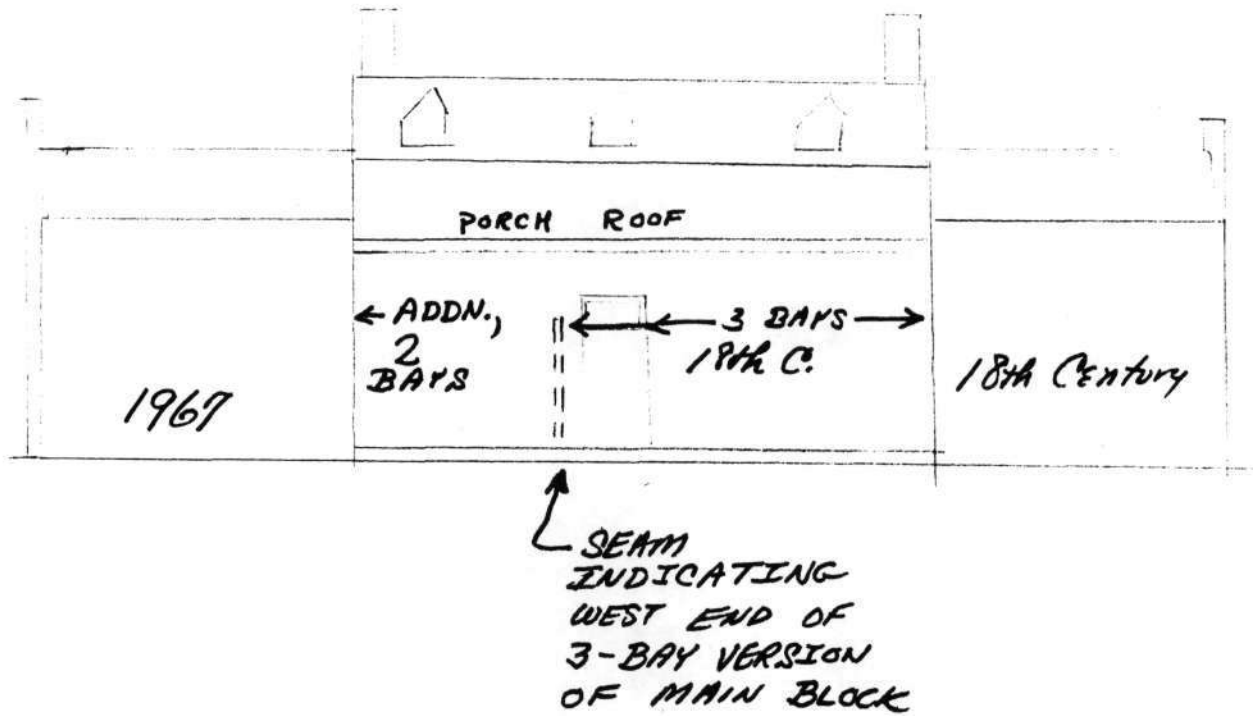
street & number 401 Bosley Avenue telephone 494-3521

city or town Towson state Maryland 21204

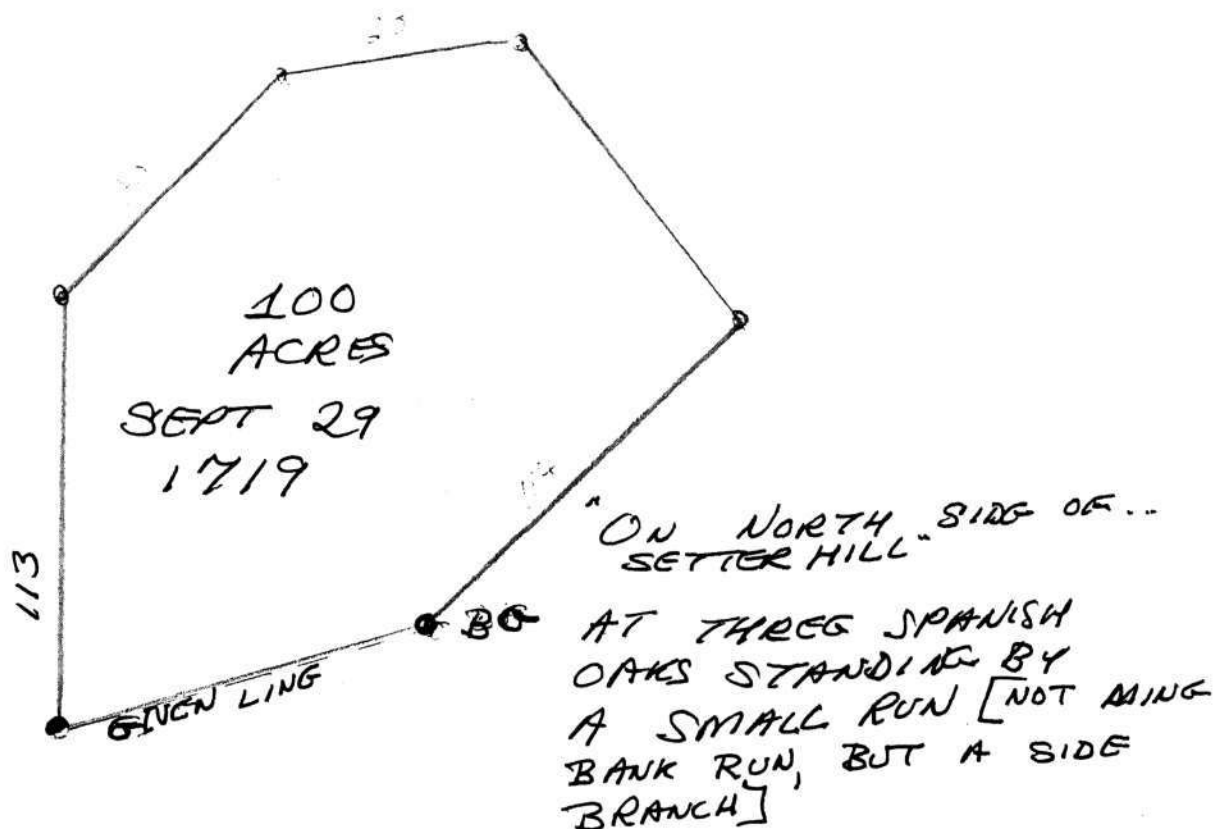
The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438



Long Island -- APPROXIMATE LAYOUT



"LONG ISLAND"

PATENTS IL NO. #A, folio 24

50 Scale

In 1794, Risteau received all the trust property back from Sheriff Rutter and mortgaged it anew to his wealthy neighbor, Charles Ridgely.⁹

The family believes that the property had even gone up at public auction during these difficulties. Kinsman, James Amos, Jr. was highest bidder at 298 pounds and then assigned it back to John Talbott Risteau.¹⁰

The house of concern to this study was probably among the substantial Stansbury improvements of 1783. In 1810, John Talbott Risteau acquired full title to 33 acres of Long Island from James Amos and immediately mortgaged it again to his neighbor, Governor Charles Carnan Ridgely.¹¹

Risteau included in this pledge some tracts inherited from his father: Gay's Inspection, Risteau's Fancy, and Addition, borrowing \$2,300 on this acreage.¹² Some eleven years later, Risteau paid off the mortgage and secured a release from Ridgely.¹³

There is a painted date of 1744 on one of the newer chimneys in the house but that inscription is apparently an afterthought, and in conflict with the family tradition that "this was the house that Jack built," meaning John Talbott Risteau (1754- ca. 1823).¹⁴ The 1798 tax list placed his account in Middle River Upper Hundred, the part of the ledger that is missing. The index to the entire tax list survives and shows in summary that Risteau's main house and two outbuildings were worth a modest \$187.50.¹⁵

The 1823 tax ledger shows that the various tracts were held by John T. Risteau's heirs. Thomas C. Risteau had 55 acres of Long Island and \$60 worth of improvements.¹⁶

In 1824, Dr. Thomas Cradock Risteau bought Long Island, 110 acres, from his three brothers: William W., Charles W., and Richard Risteau.¹⁷ From that point on, the descent of the property is clear and straightforward.

The 1833 Assessment Record is also confusing, listing Long Island and \$400 worth of improvements under Charles Risteau and Good Hope and some lands along the Gunpowder Falls under the name of Thomas Risteau, whose improvements were worth \$600. Either way, \$400 or \$600 would allow for a substantial house in the moderate prices of the period.¹⁸

This house has obviously grown. The small east wing was the earliest section. The present main block was first a three-bay-wide addition, and telltale seam marks on the main facade show that two more bays were added on the west to produce a center-hall floor plan and a five-bay balanced design. Federal details such as chair rails, door frames, and mantels are used to make a uniform treatment, formalizing what was probably a plain country house at first.

Dr. Risteau is shown as owner of a house at this location on the 1850 map by J. C. Sidney. In 1865, Dr. Risteau deeded Long Island to his son-in-law, Daniel Jenifer, Sr., to hold in trust for grandson Thomas Risteau Jenifer.¹⁹ The younger Jenifer appeared as owner in the 1877 atlas, which also shows the letters "L.K.," symbolizing a limekiln. Dr. T. C.

Risteau was in the lime-burning business by at least 1860.²⁰ He advertised the plant for rent in 1865, offering a "patent lime kiln which will burn 5,000 bushels per month, with the quarry attached."²¹ The city papers show that he died "at his residence, Lime Kiln Bottom" in early 1866.²²

Thomas Risteau Jenifer continued the business with a neighbor, John W. Shanklin, and built a new kiln about 1893. That year, Shanklin and Jenifer advertised, "Having increased facilities for Burning Lime, we take this method of informing the people of Baltimore and Harford Counties that we are now prepared to furnish BUILDING, WHITEWASH and AGRICULTURAL LIME."²³ The 1896 tax ledger of District 9 listed Thomas A. Jenifer with "1 Patent Lime Kiln" in "Lime Kiln Valley."²⁴ The kiln was only assessed at \$200. There was no mention of the kilns in either 1911 or 1918 tax ledgers, but Bromley's 1915 atlas showed the kilns as A. W. Shanklin's. By 1929, the Maryland Geological Survey reported only one kiln operating in the entire county: Lindsay's at Texas.²⁵

Although the 1876 tax ledger called the property "Bellevale," the house is generally called Long Island and the valley of Mine Bank Run is usually called Limekiln Hollow or Lime Kiln Bottom, the name occurring at least as far back as 1826.²⁶

The business of lime-burning is mentioned as far back as 1801 when William Bosley advertised "land near the lime kilns, adjoining Gen. Charles Ridgely."²⁷

Baltimore City acquired some of the property in 1875 and drilled its Loch Raven-to-Lake Montebello water tunnel under the farm; the path of the conduit and its access shafts are shown in the 1877 Hopkins Atlas.

Thomas R. Jenifer died January 1, 1915 and his estate was not broken up until 1960 when various sections were sold. The house passed to his son, Walter Mitchell Jenifer, who served as a judge in Towson. In 1966-1967, Judge and Mrs. Jenifer had the small west wing added. Mrs. Jenifer, the Judge's widow, continues in possession of the house and cluster of outbuildings. The famous kilns are now on the part of the property acquired by bank president and philanthropist, Robert G. Merrick. Mr. Merrick allowed the members of the Baltimore County Historical Society to photograph and measure the kilns in 1976.

NOTES:

1. Baltimore County Deeds, TB No. C, f. 114, Hall of Records, Annapolis (Hereafter cited as HR).
2. Baltimore County Deeds, TB No. E, f. 631, HR. Maryland Gazette, Annapolis, March 18, 1756.
3. Baltimore County Deeds, B No. H, f. 255; B No. N, f. 191, HR.
4. Baltimore County Wills, Liber 32, f. 193.
5. Tax List of Back River Upper Hundred, 1783, f. ____.
6. Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. M. f. 360, HR.

Deeds OTG 5013:16

Wm. E. Hill--to--George H. Hocker, Jr. & wf ...
1969 ... two lots ... Old Furnace Road (sometimes
called Cowpens Avenue) ... 18.541 acres ... also
... second ... 4 acres ... Same As ... 1955 ...
recorded in liber GRB 2719, f. 435 ... by Guy T.C.
Hollyday & wf to Wm. E. Hill and wife ...

Deeds GRB 2719:435

Hollyday--to--Hill deed 1955 ... 9th District ...
18 acres ... Same as 1938 ... recorded in Liber
CWB Jr. 1026:471 ... granted and conveyed by
William F. Bauer, et al to parties of first part

. 4 acres ... Same As ... 1939 ... recorded Liber
CWB 1087:267 conveyed by John Ridgely, Jr.,
widower, to parties of first part

Deeds CWB Jr. 1026:470

Wm. F. Bauer et al--to--Guy T.O. Holloyday & wf ...
1938 ... 18.541 acres ... recorded in Liber
WPC 626:515 ... conveyed by John D. Roney & wf
to Frederick C. Bauer and Minnie F. Bauer
... 1928 ... (Bauers died etc.)

WPC 626:515

John D. Roney & wf --to--Frederick C. Bauer ...
and Minnie F. Bauer ... 1928 ... 2 Jan. lot ...
beginning ... east side of Mine Bank Road ...
119 acres ... Same As in deed from Cornelia E.
Smith and husband to within named grantors ...
March 10, 1925 ... recorded WPC 610:405 ...

WPC 610:405

Cornelia E. Smith and W. Gill Smith, her husband
--to--John D. Roney and wf Catherine ... March
10, 1925tractrecent survey ... Beginning
east side of Mine Bank Road ... 119.55 acres ...
... comprising the three tracts of land conveyed
to Joseph Parks aforesaid and by the three deeds
two from John Eager Howard, Jr. and one from
Frederick Littig Shaffer, et al

By the will of said Joseph Parks dated April
12 1866 ... recorded ... Wills OPM 4, f. 216 ...
property devised by Joseph Parks to his wife
Rebecca Parks, now deceased ... for life with
the remainder to her son Samuel E. Parks ... said
property being designated in said will as the
farm on which the testator then resided.

By the will of Samuel E. Parks ... 1902 ... recorded
Wills HJP 18, f. 432 ... property was devised
to the eight children of the said testator, to
wit (Cornelia E. Smith, Samuel A. Parks ... etc.)
buildings, improvements ...

Recited deeds to Joseph Parks:

. from John E. Howard--April 5 1851
Liber AWB 456:431

- . from John E. Howard--April 17, 1850
Liber AWB 440:169
- . from Frederick Littig Shaffer, et al.,
--October 26, 1853
Liber HMF 6:336

(Other grantors in this deed of 1925 were Samuel A. Parks, Elizabeth Parks, his wife ... Louise R. Parks, Nannie E. Rutter et al.)

Deeds HMF 6:336

Frederick Littig Shaffer & Josias Pennington
--to--Joseph Parks ... 26 October 1853 ... Whereas
by Indenture dated ... recorded in Liber
HMF 2:36 ... the tract of land of which the
parcel hereinafter described forms a part
became limited by way of mortgage unto
the said Josias Pennington grantors join
in release All that tract ... beginning ...
at stone standing on Holliday's lane poplar
tree standing near a spring passing a Rose
Bush to the centre of Old Furnace Road ... 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
acres ... Same As ... conveyed by Samuel
Worthington and wife to Frederick Littig Shaffer
... 2 October 1852 ... recorded ... HMF 3:120 ...
also all the right ,.. in ... roads binding upon
the tract

Deeds HMF 3:120

Samuel Worthington & wife --to--Frederick Littig
Shaffer ... 2 October 1852 ... \$11,000 ...
parcel ... part of Fellowship Wheeler's
Beginning Ridgely's Inspection part of
Gay's Good Fellowship ... part of Satyr Hill ...
Strife ... described in deed from John Eager
Howard of James unto Samuel Worthington ...
27 May 1854 ... recorded AWB 459:111 ... 462 acres
(list of exceptions etc.)

Wills, Inventories

No clues found.

1918 Tax Ledger, District 9, f. 216

Samuel E. Parks

116 Acres E. of Towson, between "Furnace" and "Providence"

95 Acres Tillable @ \$80	7600
15 acres Pasture @ \$60	900
6 acres Wooded @ \$50	300
House 40 x 33	2244
Barn 60 x 40	960
Other Bldgs	250

1911 Tax Ledger, District 9, f. 718

Samuel E. Parks

Farm called "Oakland" E. of Towson, between Furnace and Providence Roads
116 acres--viz.---

108 Acres 8100	8 acres 400	8500
House 2000	Barn 1000	Old Barn 400
		3400
Household furniture 300	Vehicles 400	Live stock 850
		1550
		<hr/> \$13,450

1896 Tax Ledger, District 9 (unpaged)

Parks, Samuel E. Towson P.O.

115 acres of land in Lime Kiln Bottom called Oakland about 2 miles e. of
Towson @ \$60 per acre 6900

Impts 1 Large Stone House [3A 1730] 1700

Barn & other Out buildings 800

(etc. no clues--McGrain note)

1876 District 9 Tax Ledger (unpaged)

Park, Jos.'s Estate Farm "Oakland" on the Rd to Providence
115 acres \$9200

Improvements

(include stone dwelling house, stone
barn, barrack, ice house, dairy,
meat house--but no clues to a kiln...
McGrain note)

NOTES contd.:

7. Baltimore County Deeds, WG No. FF, f. 407, HR.
8. Harry Wright Newman, "Risteau Family Ancestry," December 5, 1979, ms. in possession of Mrs. Lillian D. Jenifer.
9. B.C. Deeds, WG No. NN, f. 487, 493.
10. Newman, "Risteau Family Ancestry," unpagged. We are unable to find Rutter's auction advertisement in the Maryland Journal of 1790-91-92.
11. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107:349. Amos had only a log house worth \$80 in the 1798 tax list.
12. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 107, f. 350.
13. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 160:562.
14. Charlotte Ver Planck, "'Lime Kiln Bottom' History Affects Many Well Known County Families," County Record, Towson, 1947 clipping, MHS general clipping file.
15. Federal Direct Tax List, 1798, Index, Microfilm owned by OPZ-LPC.
16. Assessor's Field Book, Old District 2, unpagged, Hall of Records No. 8338 4-40-4.
17. Baltimore City Deeds, WG 174:410.
18. Assessment Record, Old District 2, unpagged, Hall of Records No. 8276 4-40-4.
19. Baltimore County Deeds, 74:58.
20. Census of Manufactures, 1860, Maryland, microfilm, Maryland State Library, Annapolis.
21. Maryland Journal, Towson, October 14, 1865.
22. Sun, February 5, 1866.
23. Baltimore County Democrat, June 3, 1893.
24. Tax Ledger, 1896, District 9, n.p.
25. Maryland Geological Survey, Physical Features of Baltimore County, (Baltimore, 1929), p. 234.
26. Tax Ledger, 1876, District 9, Vol. A-L, f. 345. Also, Baltimore City Deeds, TK 245:544. Also, Ver Planck, "Lime Kiln Bottom."
27. American, Baltimore, August 23, 1801.

Second District Assessment - 1843 (Hall of Records No. 12 323 4-40-3):

Catherine Aros

pt Gays Inspection

115 acres

pt Long Island

Improvements \$0.00

J. John Risteau

pt Richardson's Tract

Second District Assessor's Field Book - 1823 (Hall of Records No. 3238 4-40-4)

Thomas C. Risteau

55 acres pt of Long Island \$4

\$220

Improvements

60

2 horses

Richard C. Risteau

44 Acres pt of Coxes Fancy

" of Risteau's Fancy

\$4

\$176

No improvements listed

Charles W. Risteau

55 Acres pt of Long Island \$4

\$220

No improvements listed

John T. Risteau's heirs

6 Negroes under 8 years

60

2 Do females between 14-36

160

5 Horses @ \$8

40

10 B Cattle @ \$3

30

12 Sheep

6

10 Hogs

5

13 oz. Plate

18

furniture

15

William T. Risteau

34 acres pt of Combs Farm
Richardson's Heifers \$5 \$470

3 Heifers under 3 years 30
2 Do. females between 14 & 36 160
4 horses 40
3 cattle @ \$5 15
13 Hogs 9 Sheep 44
3 Oz. plate 3
furniture 7
Improvements 30

Catherine Amos of Hartford

15 acres pt of Long Island \$5 75
100 " " Gays Inspection \$4 400
near Thomas Miles

Catherine Amos, widow of Isaac

Vulcania & Vulcania Not 196 acres
pt Gays Good Fellowship 100
pt Fellowship Mount Ja.^s 31
327 @ \$5

\$1635

Improvements 400
1 Negro between 8 & 14 40
2 Do. males 14 to 45 250
1 Do. females 14-36 30
9 Horses @ \$10 90
15 B Cattle 3 45
13 Hogs 6.50
14 Sheep 7
40 oz. Plate 10
furniture 150

Charles Risteau -- Loc: Island -- 100 ac \$4.50 450
Imp 400

Risteau, Doc. Thomas

Good Hope on	570 ac \$20	114,000
Gunpowder Falls		
" "	30 \$7	210
	100 130	13,000
Imp.		600
		141,810

William M. Risteau

Cox Fancy, Richardsons Neglect	97	20	1,940
Risteau's Fancy	30	5	150
Value of Imp.			200

Transfer Book, 1834-1840 (Hall of Records 8358 4-40-4):

1834 Doc. Thomas Risteau

f. 2	39 on Gunpowder Falls @ \$7	\$273-----	\$273 to Daniel Shehen
	21 pt of Good Hope @ \$20	420-----	value released, over
	1 Male bet. 14 & 45	300 ---Dead	charge of acres

f. 16 William Anos

1838	200 ac pt of "Vulcania"	
	@ \$10 \$2000-----	Joseph Parks \$2000

--Lathan A. Windley, Runaway
Slave Advertisements, Vol. 2,
Maryland

230 Maryland

Maryland Journal

each, paid by

PAUL PEIRCE.

August 11, 1779.

Baltimore Maryland Journal
and Baltimore Advertiser,
August 31, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

August 25, 1779.

Baltimore Maryland Journal
and Baltimore Advertiser,
August 24, 1779.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

August 22, 1779.

RAN away, last night, from the Subscriber's Plantation, near the Northampton Furnace, 9 miles from Baltimore, a dark MULATTO MAN, named JACK, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, thin visaged, and stoops much when he walks. Had on, a country tow linen shirt and trousers, a white country fulled cloth coat, with an inside pocket, commonly worn very greasy, a pair of shoes, and an old hat, about half-worn, and is much pitted with the small pox. He is an artful fellow, and it is suspected will (as he has before) attempt to get to the British army. Whoever apprehends and secures the said fellow in any gaol, or in any other manner so that his Master may get him again, shall receive, if in the neighbourhood, or five miles from home, Fifty Dollars; if twenty miles, One Hundred Dollars; if more the above Reward; and reasonable charges, if brought home paid by

ABRAHAM RISTEAU.

RAN away, the 23d instant, from the Subscriber's Plantation, in Baltimore County, 20 miles above Baltimore-Town, a NEGRO man named TOM, about 30 years of age, five feet 6 inches high, a well made brisk fellow a little bow-legged, a smooth face, speaks quick. Had on and took with him, when he went away a short light coloured fulled coat with mettall buttons, a jacket without sleeves of the same kind of cloth, one ditto spotted swanskin bound with black, tow linnen shirt and trousers, a pair old black breeches, a new black leather hat with a small brim, old black silk stockings, and old shoes, he has been used to work on board a craft, and will probably endeavor to get off by water. Whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any gaol so that his master may get him again, shall receive if taken up in the county, 8 Dollars, if out of the county and in the state, 150 dollars, and if out of the State the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

JOHN MERRYMAN.

N.B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned not to carry him off.

Baltimore Maryland Journal
and Baltimore Advertiser,
September 21, 1779.

See JOE*, Appendix B,
p.

EPHRAIM HOWARD.

Baltimore Maryland Journal
and Baltimore Advertiser,
September 28, 1779.

See SIMON, advertised in Annapolis Maryland Gazette, October 1, 1779.

CHARLES TOWSON.

Baltimore Maryland Journal
and Baltimore Advertiser,
September 28, 1779.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in

Lime Kiln Bottom' History Affects Many Well Known County Families

By Charlotte Ver Planck

The land south of the Gunpowder was known as "Lime Kiln Bottom." It derived its name from the numerous lime kilns in the nearby vicinity. The earliest families who crossed the Gunpowder River and settled here were the Stansburys, the Ravens, the Towsons, Worthingtons, Risteaus, and later came the Amoses from Harford County and the Jenifers from Saint Mary's County.

These families all intermarried, so consequently at one time or another they owned the same land, some being handed down from one generation to another and some being given as a dower.

We are told that Ditmar Stansbury crossed the Gunpowder in 1658 and settled in the lower part near Middle River, then we read that Tobins Stansbury who married Sarah Raven, sister of Luke Raven, as early as 1695, was given a patent called "Strife" of 185 acres of land lying near the Joppa Road. Part of this plantation is where Eudowood now stands.

In the year 1719 land was surveyed for Samuel Stansbury south of the Gunpowder River, and this tract was called Long Island. When Samuel died in 1738, he willed to his grandson, William Welsh, a tract of land called "Addition."

Records show that William Welsh in 1796 allowed five pounds for keeping in repair the road from Ezekeil Towson's Tavern to Walter Dulany's Falls on the Gunpowder. This is now the Dulany Valley Road.

Thomas Stansbury of Thomas, nephew of Samuel, left to his wife, Hannah Gorsuch, the income from the lime kilns as long as she lived.

In 1802 William Welsh left half of his estate to his nephew William Welsh Wonn (Wan), who married Sarah Stansbury. In 1826 William Welsh Wonn willed that his estate be sold at public auction and that his children should get the proceeds. His will stated that his dwelling and lower farm of 265 acres, the land in Baltimore County known as "Lime Kiln Bottom," be sold at public auction.

It was bought in 1829 by Micajah Merryman.

The land called "Vulcania," was surveyed in 1720 for Thomas Towson, also south of the Gunpowder. In 1772, William Towson willed to his son, Charles Towson, 150 acres of "Vulcania and to Isaac Towson Avery, 50 acres of "Vulcania."

In the year 1804, Vincent Trappella and Mary, his wife, sold to Isaac Risteau Amos 200 acres of land south of the Gunpowder called "Vulcania," a part which previously had been a dower of Elizabeth Towson. Isaac Risteau Amos later left to his wife, Cathrine Worthington, all the land called "Vulcania" until her son William Worthington Amos was 21 years old. William Worthington Amos later became inspector of Lime Kilns for the State. He married Susan Price and their son was Isaac Risteau Amos, who made his home in Riderwood. His wife was Mary Ault. Charles Whitridge Amos, of Lutherville is the grandson.

Isaac Risteau, who was born 1720, married Elizabeth Raven. It was for her family that Loch Raven was named. Their children were as follows—Abraham, born 1735, unmarried; Cathrien, born 1750, married James Amos, of James; Sarah, born 1749, married William Worthington; John Talbot, born 1754, married Elizabeth

Isaac Risteau died in 1764, leaving to his eldest son, Abraham, the following land—"Risteau's Fancy," "Towson's Chance" (bought from Ezekeil Towson, in 1761), "Risteau's Addition," "Gay's Inspection," and "Long Island," which was bought from Samuel Stansbury.

Isaac Risteau left 15 acres of

land to his daughters, Sarah and Catherine, and also a hundred acres of land near Thomas Miles place. To his sons, George and John Talbot, he left "Enlarged Lot," and to John Talbot the place where the house now stands.

Abraham, the eldest son of Isaac Risteau, died in 1738, leaving to his brother-in-law, William Worthington, his plantation and the house for a term of six years, during which time he was to have the house plastered. At the end of six years the house was to go to George Risteau. William Worthington was to get "Venture Not" and "Gay's Inspection."

John Talbot Risteau, son of Isaac Risteau and Elizabeth Raven, married Elizabeth Denny. Their son was Dr. Thomas Craddock Risteau. Dr. Risteau married Ann Courtney, and their daughter, Mary Risteau married Colonel Daniel Jenifer. Mary Risteau Jenifer was given a tract of land by her father, Dr. Thomas Craddock Risteau, called "Cub Hill." Mary Risteau Jenifer and Col. Daniel had three sons, Thomas Risteau Jenifer, Daniel Jenifer, Jr., and John Morris Jenifer.

Dr. Thomas Craddock Risteau deeded to his grandson, Thomas Risteau Jenifer, in 1865, the house and land where he lived called "Long Island," also "Addition," "Stone Hill," "Gay's Inspection," "Risteau's Fancy," as well as Sater Hill, re-surveyed. If Thomas should die before he reached the age of twenty-one it was all to go to Daniel, Jr.

The house and the land is still owned by the Jenifer family. Mrs. Thomas Risteau Jenifer lives there

The house, low and rambling, was supposed to have been built in 1744, as on a side up near the chimney in a circle is 1744. Heresay tells us that the Jenifer boys used to call it "The House that Jack Built." They had been told that it had been built by John Talbot Risteau, but according to dates, John

Talbot Risteau was born 1754, ten years later than the date on the house. One can surmise that it was actually his father, Isaac Risteau, who built the house.

A broad porch runs across the front of the house and lawns shaded by lovely old trees extend to the road. A glimpse through the trees to the left reveals the old family burying ground surrounded by a white washed fence. Two tall cedar trees stand as sentinels, watching over those who lie in the family plot. One can read on some of the old stones the names of John Craddock Risteau, his wife, Ann Courtney, Mary Risteau, Daniel Jenifer, and of many others who are buried here. That the family was a large one is indicated by the fact that Mary Risteau and Col. Daniel had ten children.

To the right of the house across the fields in the back are the remains of the old lime kilns.

In the past 200 years most of the land has changed hands, but "Long Island," which Isaac Risteau bought from Samuel Stansbury, is still owned by the descendants, and even though lime is no longer burned, this part of Baltimore County is still known as "Lime Kiln Bottom."

DATE
STONE

This Was Baltimore

(From the files of The Sun.)

100 Years Ago

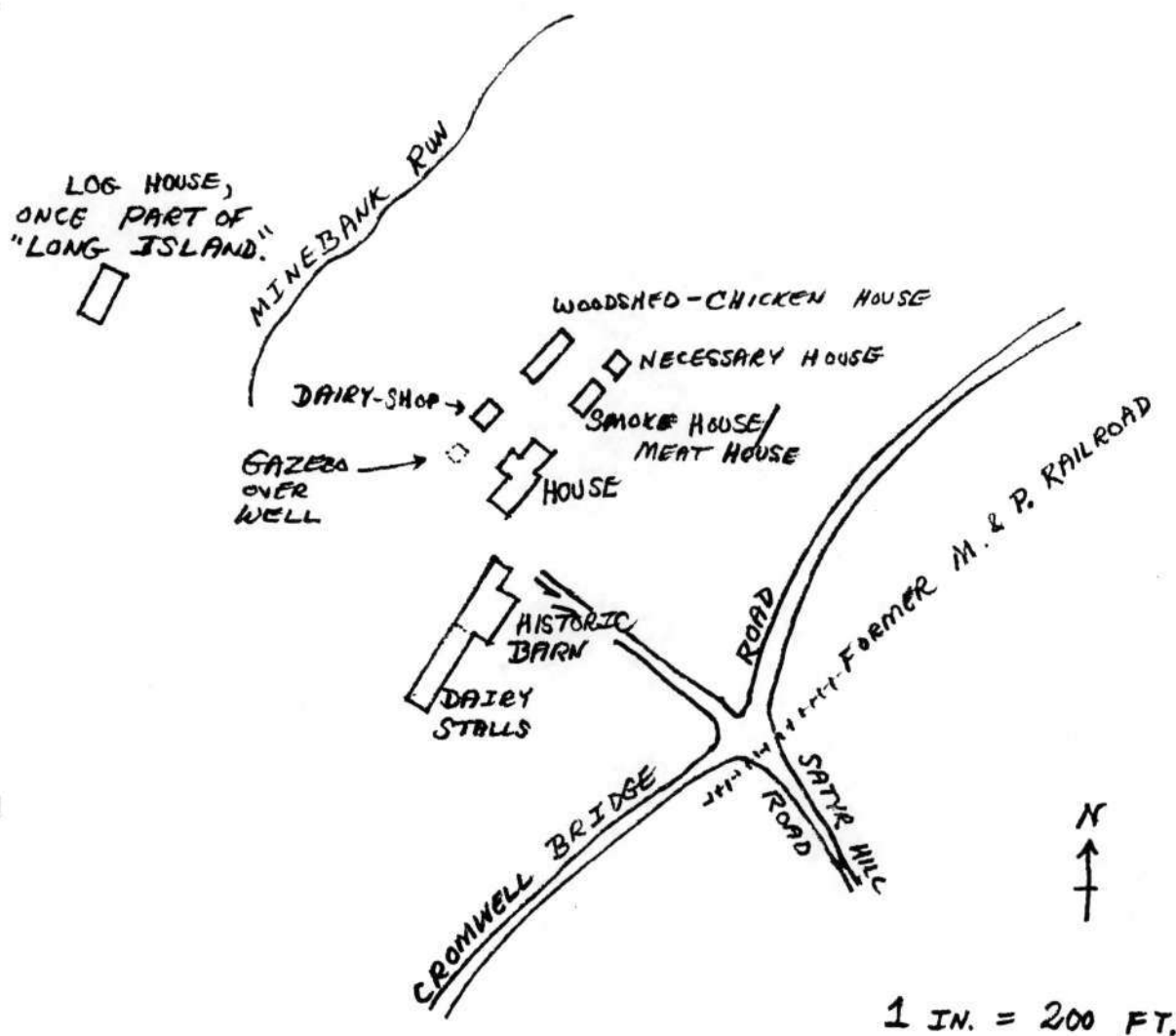
Week Ended December 13, 1875.

temporarily located on Howard street, next to the Baltimore City College.

■ December 11. — New School Building — A commodious new public school building, to be known as No. 3, and situated on High street, near Fayette street, was "dedicated" yesterday.

■ December 11. — Death of Oldest Woman in the United States — The Towsontown Union announces the death of Henrietta Crack, formerly a slave in the family of D. Jenifer, of Baltimore county, at the reputed age of 115 years. She was for six generations in the Jenifer family.





THE SUN, BALTIMORE, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7

MAN
SUDDENLY

FLOOD

ES SUDDENLY

—Had Ex-
Record.

xy in the dining
light street, Serg.
Southern district,
at records in the
l in the arms of
yesterday morn-

vas on night duty,
shortly after 4
g. He arose short-
plained of feeling
him to walk in the
could relieve him.
door, but did not
cold. Mrs. Frank,
which he drank,
dining room and
his wife suggested
d, but he said he
eded a doctor.
o finish household
ard a sound as
is choking. She
aised him in her
called, but the
arrival.

born November 7,
a patrolman No-
is made sergeant
e time of his ap-
the Southern dis-
as commended by
disoners.

ended for the ar-
was convicted
ears later he
ri, who was con-
der of store win-
able articles. This
commendation, as
as Boyd, alias
convicted in 1898
the United States

a member of the

IN SUBURBS AND COUNTY

Lively Battle With Fire In Home
Of Thomas R. Jenifer.

ESCAPE BY STAIRS CUT OFF

Judge Duncan Writes A Book On
Western Trip—Criminal Docket
Taken Up At Towson.

Today At Towson.

Circuit Court.....10 A. M.
Orphans' Court.....10 A. M.
County Commissioners.....10 A. M.

A fire which threatened to destroy the home of Thomas R. Jenifer, at Loch Haven, broke out yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. T. C. R. Jenifer, a son of Mr. Jenifer, had awakened early and with a lamp in his hand passed by a portiere on his way to his room. The lamp set fire to the portiere. It was not noticed until the house became filled with smoke. Then Mr. Jenifer found that the portiere had been burned from its hangings, the stairs were on fire and the carpet and paper on the wall were burning. The fire cut off the passage way leading to the bathroom and also the stairway.

Not being able to get water, Mr. Jenifer called to his brother, R. Moore Jenifer, and his cousin, Hugh Mitchell, and the three young men fought the fire with pillows and bed clothing. In the meantime Mr. and Mrs. Jenifer heard the noise. As it continued Mr. Jenifer thought a burglar had gotten into the house and, securing his revolver, started out into the hall-way. Seeing the fire he called to Mrs. Jenifer, who went to the rescue with a pail of water. By throwing it on the fire the flames were so scattered as to permit the young men to reach the bathroom and the fire was soon extinguished.

Mr. Jenifer is assistant clerk at Towson. The firefighters' hands and feet were blistered.

Judge Duncan Writes A Book.

Judge Frank I. Duncan distributed yesterday among his friends a booklet he has written entitled "Glimpses of the West, Northwest and Pacific Coast, as Seen from a Pullman Car."

The book treats of the trip of Judge Duncan to the convention of the Grand Lodge of Elks at Portland, Ore., in 1912. It contains photographs of Judge Duncan, past exalted ruler of the Towson Lodge of Elks; Thomas B. Mills, grand exalted ruler; Fred Robinson, grand secretary, and the home of the Towson Lodge of Elks.

A detailed description of the trip is given with interesting accounts of the stops made and the persons met. Judge Duncan also describes the country he passed through and speaks of the facilities for travel.

Criminal Docket Taken Up.

The criminal docket was taken up yesterday in the Circuit Court at Towson with Judge Burke presiding. The regular docket, as prepared by State's Attorney George Hartman, will take seven days, but a number of cases will be carried over until later in the month.

There were two cases assigned for yesterday. That of George Scott, colored, charged with the murder of John W. Young, colored, near Glencoe, was post-

Cockeysville. Mr. Pindell is a son of Rev. A. T. Pindell, rector of Sherwood Protestant Episcopal Church, and is in the employ of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

New Officers Of Washington Camp. Washington Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, has elected the following officers for the ensuing term:

Past President—Paul Hynson.
President—Mason Cole.
Vice-President—Harry Bixler.
Master of Finance—Albert Phillips.
Recording Secretary—D. A. Hynson.
Financial Secretary—Eugene Worthington.
Treasurer—Henry Snyder.
Conductor—William Lempert.
Inspector—Jesse Nace.
Guard—J. Best Cole.
Trustee—Frank Snyder.

Greetings From Father Sheridan.

A number of postcards containing New Year's greetings have been received from Rev. Philip H. Sheridan, pastor of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate, Towson, who is traveling in Europe. Two weeks ago Father Sheridan was at Port Said.

Reception To Mr. And Mrs. Triplett.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Triplett, of Holbrook, tendered a reception last evening to their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse H. Triplett, who were married last Thursday. Mrs. Triplett was before her marriage Miss Irene Steinman.

Musicals For Hospital Beds.

The Dixie Sunshine Club will give a musicale Tuesday evening, January 7, in Ye Towne Hall, Liberty road, Forest Park, for the purpose of raising funds for two beds to be placed in the children's ward of two city hospitals.

Thomas Foley Operated On.

Thomas Foley, for 40 years overseer at Ellerslie, the country home of William M. Manly, on the Nine Mile hill of the Frederick road, Catonsville, was operated upon yesterday at the Union Protestant Infirmary for an affection of his eyes.

Hand Injured In Mill.

Harvey Wagner, of Ashland, is being treated for a painfully injured right hand at the University Hospital. His hand was caught by the saw at the steam mill of D. Stewart Jessop. Besides part of a finger being cut off, the hand was lacerated.

John Green Recovers.

John Green, one of the deputies in the office of Register of Wills William J. Peach, at Towson, who has been confined to his home at Back River, is able to be out and expects to be at his desk today.

New Roof On Towson Jail.

Workmen were engaged yesterday putting a new roof on the Towson Jail to replace the one blown off during the windstorm last week.

Suburban Obituary.

Members of several fraternal organizations attended the funeral of Thomas Edward Williams, 74 years old, venerable blind man of Mount Washington, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Kinsfeller, Lake avenue, near the Falls road. Rev. Robert J. Nicholson, pastor of Mount Washington Methodist Episcopal Church, conducted the services.

The pallbearers were old members of Champion Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which the deceased was a charter member. They were Messrs. Joshua B. Wherley, Jacob Ensor, Samuel L. Ensor, Richard N. Stansbury, William H. Welton and John Durham. Burial was in St. Mary's Cemetery, Hampden.

George Bruhl, 75 years old, a retired farmer of Butler, died on Monday after a lingering illness of heart trouble. A widow and four sons, Postmaster Gus Bruhl, of Butler; John Bruhl, principal of the public school at Centerville, Md.; George and Benjamin Bruhl, survive him. There are several grandchildren.

Frocks and

DEAR LITTLE HANDS

So rosy and so chubby, so dimpled and so fair,
Dear little hands that never help to add to human care,
That never strike a cruel blow, that never clinch in hate,
That never bind on any back the burden of a fate,
That swing and clap and gently lie upon my cheek at night—
Dear little hands of childhood in the lanes of heart's delight.

So tender and so blessed, with their soft and velvet fold,
Dear little hands we treasure more than all the treasured gold;
That lead us and command us and are beautiful and kind;
That never yet have troubled any heart or any mind,
As hands grown hard with custom of the striving world will do—
Dear little hands of childhood in the land of love-me-true.

So ruddy and so husky in the busy life of play,
Dear little hands that never help to make a heart grow gray,
But bear the golden sunshine and bring the old perfume
Of spring in lanes of summer on the golden hills of bloom;
So innocent and trusting and so busy all the while—
Dear little hands of childhood in the lovely realm of smile.

So constant and so faithful and so soothing and so sweet,
Dear little hands of childhood in the fairy childhood street;
Such hands as heavenly angels in their holy state might lift
To hold the silver lilies where the golden sunbeams drift;
So beautiful and innocent and stainless and divine—
Dear little hands of childhood in the vales of elegance.

—THE DENTISTOWN HARD.

"Pay as you enter!" This challenge meets you in poster or in spirit at every turn of life. We must pay a just equivalent for all we receive, and the earlier we learn it the better.

There are people who spend their lives and exhaust their wits trying to dodge this imperative demand of life, who endeavor by strategy instead of service to work their will, but such evasion of duty is but poor shift at best. There are others who, through ignorance, believe that the world owes them more than it owes other less favored people; that way must be made for them; that the world must eagerly serve them irrespective of any worthy contributions from themselves. For a time such illusions may prevail. The deluded ones may ride on summer waves so long as influential parents or friends pay as they enter for them, but such usually come a dreful cropper when they least expect it, and possible when they are least able to bear life's hardships.

It is the part of wisdom to appreciate in youth the fact that all must earn the right to existence, must pay as they go, although the payment may differ widely in kind.

We recall an estimable lady who, as a girl, went to make a brief visit with friends who were not related to her by any ties of blood. She lived and died a member of the family.

plush and a
duced from \$4

Altogether
black velvet,
feather wreath
been \$25.

A dark taupe
plush, with a
bad for \$15.

DENIES

Simon Capl
Have

Simon Capl
1211 East Lexington
to the Maryland
by Judge Will
Court, for a
of stealing 34
belonging to J
Calhoun street.
It was alle
papers from t
though the boy

Good
"Ah, twine, et
"Yes; a boy ar
"And what are
"Flora and Fa
see them names
City Journal.

Sui
to
Da
Tri
Cal

has b
by
me
Chi
Pac
Wes
com
mer
from
pers
spen
in C
The
has c
idea
name